

## ITALIAN AVIATOR DROPS BOMBS IN MOSLEM CAMP

Military Birdman, While Making  
Reconnaissance, Casts Missiles  
Into Midst of Turkish Soldiers

### AUBREY SECRETLY IN ROME

Commander in Chief Discusses  
Situation with Reference to  
Extending Operations to  
the Aegean.

Tripoli, Nov. 1.—The last twenty-four hours have passed quietly. An Italian aviator, while making a reconnaissance last night, succeeded in dropping four bombs in the midst of the Turkish encampment.

This is the first accomplishment in actual warfare of the feat which the principal

### THIRTY-FOURTH DAY OF THE WAR.

Four bombs were dropped by military aviators on the Turkish encampment outside Tripoli.

A secret visit of Admiral Aubrey to Rome was reported and a proposed extension of belligerent operations to the Aegean discussed.

Official denial of inhuman treatment toward Arabs was issued in Rome.

Military powers of the world have been actively practicing for the last two years. Thus is H. G. Wells' dream in "The Battle of the Air" brought a step nearer realization.

Since heavier-than-air machines first began to show signs of being practicable for military purposes, the imagination has been busy in picturing the possibilities. Experiments in scouting and in dropping dummy bombs have been made with varying success by the armies and navies of France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Belgium and the United States. The great obstacle encountered has been the difficulty of accurate aim in dropping a missile from a machine at the height necessary for safety from the enemy's guns and with the speed required to keep an aeroplane in the air.

The first experiment in dropping a real bomb from an aeroplane in this country was made at San Francisco on January 14, of this year, by Lieutenant M. S. Crissy. Flying in a Wright machine at the height of 450 feet, he released a bomb at a given spot on the aviation field and succeeded in hitting it. The inadequacy of such success is pointed out, however, when it is noted that Admiral Twining's new aerial gun can send a shell over 15,000 feet into the air. In France, England and Germany also, guns for destroying airships have been perfected. Lieutenant John Rodgers, the naval aviator, declared a month ago that in his opinion the bomb dropping possibilities of the aeroplane were slight. He believed the machine's usefulness lay in scouting.

Experiments in France have shown that the aeroplane might become very useful in fighting the submarine. Aeroplanes have been used to locate the submerged vessels while their planes were at a comparatively safe height. Lieutenant Commander Mark I. Bristol, U. S. N., who has been abroad studying the subject, declares that a heavier-than-air machine could drop a bomb that would destroy a submarine of the present type, though it would probably do little damage to a battleship.

The Krupp have recently taken out patents for a self-propelled aeroplane that can be stored in an aeroplane. This can be used not only against objects on earth, but also against rival aircraft.

London, Nov. 2.—A Tripoli dispatch to "The Daily Mirror," dated November 1, says: "The Turks yesterday shelled the town from Fort Hamed, which the Italians were obliged to abandon. The fleet replied, wrecking the fort. It is reported that many Turks were killed. All is quiet today."

The "Daily Mail" correspondent, writing from Tripoli under date of October 27, describes the situation as extremely grave, and adds that the idea that the Turks and Arabs may recapture the town is not so impossible as may seem to the outside world. He says: "The Italian lines have been drawn in until they are little beyond the town itself. The failure of the attempt of the retreating Italians to blow up the old Turkish fort, containing a large stock of shells, makes it possible for the Turks merely to walk in and resume possession of the fort."

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says: "The latest news from Tripoli received at the War Ministry states that the Turkish troops have advanced to posts two hundred yards from the town."

Rome, Nov. 1.—Reports from Tripoli describing the use of aeroplanes as one difficulty encountered is to find an altitude from which observations can be made without getting within range of the enemy's guns. The mist that hangs over the scene of operations frequently makes this impossible. Flying above the fog the enemy is hidden from view, while if the aviator seeks a lower level he becomes an excellent target for the turbulence.

Italy's two chief colonies for prisoners of war—Trentino Islands, in the Adriatic, and Ustica Island, to the north of Sicily—have become centres of infection, requiring the enforcement of rigorous hygienic measures. Several thousand Arab prisoners, the greater number of those captured, are detained there. On the voyage some of the prisoners died after exhibiting symptoms of cholera.

The reports spread in foreign countries that the troops at Tripoli have practised extreme cruelty in the war against the Turks and Arabs, killing women and children, the aged and infirm and non-combatants, have caused intense indignation throughout Italy. These reports have already been officially denied, but Premier Giolitti took occasion again to-night to emphasize the denial and to make a statement in behalf of the government and the whole nation.

"Our soldiers," he said, "trained in the schools of loyalty and accustomed to the uprightness of the Abyssinians, who are open enemies or steadfast friends, who do not expect that the Arabs, after they had sworn fealty and received grain and flour and other concessions, would treacherously break their oaths and traitorously turn their arms upon the wounded."

"He who asserts that the Italian soldier would offend woman or child shows ignorance of our country and race."

The acts of treachery were due partly to the efforts of Bedouins, about 15,000 of whom migrate at this season of the year from the interior to the coast for the date crop. They formed a kind of conspiracy with the Turks and succeeded in persuading other tribes of Arabs, who had already declared themselves our friends, to rebel.

"After the betrayal, when the Arabs, hidden by the trees, walls and houses in the oasis, shot in the back the troops who were fighting the Turks, our soldiers defended themselves. They attacked the oasis and routed the traitors, killing those caught in the act of firing and taking the others prisoners."

"In open attack, in ambushes and also in time of treason the courage and humanitarian sentiments of the Italian army and navy are above praise."

Chiasse, Switzerland, Nov. 1.—With a view to bringing the war with Tripoli quickly to an end, the Italian Cabinet has decided the Porte must either accept peace immediately or lose more territory. This means that some of Turkey's valuable islands and possessions in the Mediterranean will be seized unless she submits.

This decision was reached at a series of secret conferences on Monday between members of the Cabinet and Rear Admiral Aubrey, who arrived in Rome yesterday. Definite arrangements were made for sending the Italian fleet into action against some of Turkey's Mediterranean possessions.

It is understood that the new plans will be acted upon as soon as the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, can reach the necessary understanding with the interested powers.

It is expected that Italy will continue to spare the Albanian coast in order to avoid complications along the Adriatic and in the Balkan States.

Alexandria, Nov. 1.—Reports of Turkish victory at Tripoli roused the Egyptians last night to a demonstration ending in a tumult that at one time threatened to be serious. The natives turned out in thousands, calling upon Allah to confound "the infidels."

Shots were exchanged between Moslems and Europeans. One native was killed and fourteen others were wounded. Scores of the police had suppressed the rioting. Scores of arrests were made.

## GEN. SICKLES REJECTED

Continued from first page.

and spoke for him. I said I thought that a man of his age and distinguished career and attainments ought to be admitted and that I thought it would be an honor to the Legion. By the persons with whom I was discussing the matter, however, I was greatly outnumbered. The majority were for his rejection.

"The chief argument—and the only one, in fact—against General Sickles' election was his war record. His opponents declared that he had proved his unskillfulness as a commanding officer in many engagements and that many men had died as the result of it. I do not recall the engagements which were mentioned as illustrations of this unskillfulness, but several were named.

"On one previous occasion when General Sickles had applied for membership he heard of the opposition and ordered his name withdrawn before his application could come to a vote. On that occasion the arguments for his rejection were based principally upon his social standing, with particular reference to some domestic entanglements. At the last meeting, however, this was not mentioned. His war record was the sole argument against him.

"There were eight or ten names on the list of applicants for admission that night. I do not know whether General Sickles' friends could not get into communication with him in time to have his name withdrawn or not, but the session was called to order for the vote. Out of the entire list of applicants only two were rejected. They were General Sickles and a naval officer. I do not know how many blackballs were cast, but there were over one hundred members at the meeting, and the sentiment was heavily against him. It requires only four to disqualify an applicant. There must have been nearly fifty blackballs cast if the sentiment of the meeting indicated anything, and there were many others besides members of the 2d Corps who cast them.

"I regret the action of the commandery, because I believe that General Sickles would be a worthy member. I know many others who favored his election, but he was too heavily opposed."

### SHERMAN WILLING TO BET

Wager Taft Didn't Say Next President Would Be Democrat.

Camden, N. J., Nov. 1.—Vice-President James S. Sherman came here today to speak in the interests of William J. Browning, Republican candidate for Representative to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Henry Loudenslager.

On his arrival here this afternoon the Vice-President was escorted directly to the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company, where an inspection of the industry was made. From there Mr. Sherman was taken to the Croft Wooden Mills. He was wearing a suit of clothing of which the wool was woven in the Croft mills.

This evening Mr. Sherman addressed a mass meeting at the Temple. He said he did not believe his audience favored re-appointing Judge Taft, though four Governors, who once taught that this idea was pernicious, has now changed his mind and preaches its adoption.

"Your Governor has announced that this district must be gathered into the Democratic column, and has taken so much interest in your coming election of a Representative that he has made several speeches in an endeavor to convert citizens of Camden, Salem and Gloucester counties to the idea that his ambitions must be furthered by making this district Democratic. He did not have very much to say about your candidate, but studying his record and after the most thorough investigation of fitness, he rose to the height of scholarship and statesmanship by the declaration that you had a fitted beef candidate, explaining the term by saying that his nomination was cut and dried."

After the meeting Mr. Sherman offered to bet 4 to 1 that President Taft never said the next President would be a Democrat, as had been reported. There were no takers.

### FIND VETERAN IN DISTRESS

Neighbors Take Supplies to Old Man with Invalid Wife.

John Redpath, who took part in the Civil War, fighting on the Northern side at Bull Run and Gettysburg, and his wife are in destitute circumstances. They live in two small rooms at No. 433 20th street, Brooklyn. The husband, who is sixty-nine years old, has been blind two years, and his wife, who is seventy-six years old, has been bedridden for ten years. Redpath draws a pension of \$12 a month, but out of this he has to pay \$5 rent.

A committee of his neighbors raised \$5 yesterday, and took the money to the veteran. The only food about the place was bread, so one of the committee was sent out to get supplies.

Redpath, after expressing his gratitude, explained that he had a son, eighteen years old, and that as long as he was working the family got along very well. The boy, however, had lost his job several weeks ago. The old man said he was too proud to beg. There were things he was proud of, though, and he spread them before his visitors. They included several medals for bravery and a bunch of letters he had received from various generals of the Union army.

### TWO PRAISE C. F. MURPHY

W. F. Sheehan Outdone by Thos. Spratt, of Ogdensburg.

Francis appeals sent by Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, throughout the state for letters from Democrats urging support for the regular Democratic nominees, this fall, resulted yesterday in the receipt of one from William F. Sheehan, whom Charles F. Murphy, a tried unsuccessful to make Union States Senator, and one from Thomas Spratt, who is a Democrat of more or less prominence in Ogdensburg.

Mr. Sheehan attacks the independent Democrats, who believe that the salvation of the party lies in the elimination of Charles F. Murphy, as "others masquerading as Democrats with credentials forged in darkness." He declares that Murphy, as should so vote in the coming election "as to strengthen the hands of the New York delegation in the next Democratic National Convention." He does not point out that those hands will be those of Charles F. Murphy.

The Ogdensburg defender of his party, however, goes further and defends Mr. Murphy, after trying to minimize the effect of the stand taken by Thomas Mott Osborne against the present leader. He presents to the Tammany and state "boss" the following certificate of character:

How about Charles F. Murphy? I have made inquiries and find that he is a wise, religious, honest, capable man, and I believe that no member of the Democratic party who has been regularly elected should be voted against because he is a member of the same organization of which Mr. Murphy is the leader.

## MEYER REVIEWS FLEET

Continued from first page.

170th street, and southward again to the Connecticut, at 57th street, the President will receive a salute of twenty-one guns from every vessel of saluting size in the fleet. Before that he will have already had one salute, for every vessel will join in a simultaneous greeting when the President's flag is broken out on the Mayflower. The Connecticut will give the signal, and at the first gun from the flagship the entire fleet will go into action.

But that is not all. The President will have still another salute coming to him. After passing through the line of ships at anchor the Mayflower will steam to an anchorage off Bedlow's Island, and there the fleet will pass in review before the President. This time it will be the fleet that is in motion, and as each vessel passes the Mayflower a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. It will be 2 o'clock when the review begins at Bedlow's Island, and the shades of night will have fallen before the last echo is silenced.

Secretary Meyer will be with the President on the Mayflower to-day, but he had his share of salutes yesterday. The guns began for him at 2 o'clock and anchor lights were swung before they ceased. His day started with a luncheon on the Mayflower at noon. Among his guests were a score of foreign naval attaches from Washington, Mayor Gaynor, Senators Root, O'Gorman, Martine and Briggs, Representatives Roberts, Hobson, Bates and Bathrick, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Representatives Lee, Roridan, Fitzgerald, White, Townsend, Goldfogle, Calder, Ayres, Levy and Dwight.

### Gives Signal for the Review.

The Mayflower was then anchored off 23d street and the programme for the navy was scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock. It was 2:04 o'clock when the Connecticut hoisted the signal that the Mayflower had broken out the Secretary's flag. The signal officer on the Michigan, lying just astern the Connecticut, read the signal, handed the message to a seaman, who gave it to the officer of the deck, with the words, "It's from the Big Guy, sir," and saluted, and the officer of the deck ordered the call to quarters. Simultaneously the call to quarters sounded all through the fleet and the inspection was on.

Fifteen minutes later the Mayflower let go her anchor off 57th street, and before the chain had run through the hawser hole Admiral Osterhaus's barge, under command of Lieutenant Kink, was alongside for the use of Secretary Meyer in his inspection. Before another five minutes had passed Admiral Osterhaus and all the division commanders were aboard the Mayflower, paying their official calls on the Secretary. As they went over the side to return to their own vessels each received a salute of thirteen guns. Admiral Osterhaus was the first to reach the Mayflower and the first to leave her, and as the division commanders returned to their ships they stopped at the Connecticut for a call on the commander in chief.

At 2:35 o'clock the last call of the fleet commanders was over, and Secretary Meyer was under way for his inspection, accompanied by Attorney General Wickens and Secretary Fisher of the Interior Department and his working aids: Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, operations; Rear Admiral William P. Potter, personnel; Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, materials; and Captain Philip Andrews, naval aid. Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, aid for inspection, was in command of the steamer in which were Senators Root, O'Gorman, Martine and Briggs, and Captain Temple M. Potts, chief intelligence officer of the navy, commanded the steamer in which went the members of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

### Many Salutes Exchanged.

As the Secretary's barge steamed away the Mayflower and the Dolphin started upstream, the Mayflower to anchor off the Utah and wait for Secretary Meyer, and the Dolphin to accompany the inspection party. The Mayflower and the Dolphin exchanged salutes with each vessel on the passage through the fleet—first the call to attention, while the sailors manned the rails as a ship was approached, then two ruffles and a bar of "The Star Spangled Banner." If it were a flagship, the ruffles omitted if it were not a flagship, then "carry on," and the sailors rested for the brief interval until another ship was reached.

Secretary Meyer went only to the flagships of the fleet. His itinerary was to the Connecticut, commanded by Rear Admiral Osterhaus; the Vermont, commanded by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger; the Minnesota, commanded by Rear Admiral Aaron Wood; the Virginia, commanded by Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard; the Dixie, mother ship of the torpedo fleet, commanded by Commander Edward W. Eberle; the Washington, commanded by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske; and the Utah, of the provisional division of battleships, commanded by Captain William S. Benson.

As the Secretary approached each vessel four ruffles were sounded and the men lined the rails, while the officers drew up to receive him. The sailors were in blue uniforms with flat caps, while officers and marines were in full dress uniform. As he passed by the band, and he passed through double rows of eight side boys. When he went over the side he received a salute of nineteen guns at four second intervals, and his barge lay to a hundred yards from the ship, while the Secretary stood at hand during the firing of the salute.

The visit of Secretary Meyer was followed by one from the Senators and the House Naval Affairs Committee. Salutes of seventeen guns were fired for them. Only the flagships were visited by the inspection party, but on each vessel in the fleet the rails were lined by the men and the ruffles and march were played as the barge passed.

The head of the line was reached at 3:30, ten minutes ahead of schedule time, and five minutes later the return trip was started, this being made aboard the Mayflower, which steamed through the fleet, and was saluted by nineteen guns from every vessel as she passed. The Connecticut was reached again at 5 o'clock and as the last vessel was fired the first row of twinkling lights shined along the water line of the Michigan and her efficiency pennant, the envy of the fleet, flashed out in brilliant colors at her masthead.

Congressman Goldfogle, former member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was asked what he thought of the review. "Magnificent," he said. "What I saw today removed any doubt in my mind that the navy is in full dress uniform. As we are able, if such an unfortunate need be, to cope with any one of the navies of the world and win. The respective commanders are deserving of the highest praise for the excellent condition that prevails on every vessel. I never saw

a finer body of men in my life than the men of this great fleet of ours."

Congressman Goldfogle appeared to take special pride in the Florida, the sister ship of the Utah. The Florida was the first Dreadnought to be built at the Brooklyn navy yard, and it was due to the passage five years ago of the Goldfogle amendment to the appropriation for this ship which made it mandatory that the Florida be built at a government yard.

## PREMIER HOPE OF PEACE

Continued from first page.

The Shanghai Taotai's failure to pay the instalment of the Boxer indemnity and a minister explained that two months' grace, with 4 per cent interest, had been granted.

In the redistribution of offices the present Minister of War, General Yin-Tchang, who was in supreme command of the imperial troops until he was superseded by Yuan Shih-kai, is made chief of the General Staff.

### Peking Becomes Calmer.

The panic among the people of Peking which ensued after the issuance of the first imperial edict has been largely dispelled, and the newspapers are beginning to sum up the results of the seventeen days' rebellion.

"The Daily News" considers that the appointment of Yuan Shih-kai will change the entire political complexion, restore peace, inspire the people with confidence, command the respect of foreign countries and place the empire on a sound basis.

Reports received here state that Yuan-Fu, Anking and several smaller cities in the provinces of Yun-Nan, Anhwei and Fu-Kien have gone over to the revolutionists.

The government troops and the Shan-Si rebels are encamped not far apart. Apparently they do not intend to fight, for the present at least.

London, Nov. 1.—A news dispatch from Shanghai to-day says that the rebels have seized Nan-Chang, the capital and chief city of Kiang-Si province, and are reported marching on Nanking.

General Yin-Tchang, who is made chief of the General Staff, is a Manchou. He succeeds Prince Tsao-Tao (brother of the Prince Regent) and Yu-Lang, a Manchou prince, who were joint chiefs of the General Staff. Neither of these is a military man or has had a military education. Yu-Lang was Imperial Commissioner to Amoy in 1908, to receive the American battleship fleet.

The transfer of Yin-Tchang to the post of Chief of the General Staff is obviously intended to give the throne a capable military man in Peking, from which point the Manchous apparently are expecting to conduct a reconquest of their Chinese domain or fight a scientific retreat.

The other appointments, while of a conciliatory nature, provide no material change pending Yuan Shih-kai's advent at the capital, which appears distant, owing to the nature of his self-appointed task of visiting Wu-Chang and other republican centres, and bringing about a union of rebels with a reform government.

The new Viceroy of Hu-Nan and Hu-Poh, Wei-Kwang-Tao, appears, by lack of mention of any success of General Yin-Tchang on the field, to be the commanding authority over the imperial army before Hankow.

### CHINA'S VETERANS AID REBELS

Soldiers Who Served in Japanese War Rally to the Cause.

Manila, Nov. 1.—Chinese veterans of the war with Japan are preparing to send a shipload of soldiers from Manila to China. Nearly all the old Chinese soldiers who are employed in or near Manila have been marshalled to the revolutionary cause, and are holding daily drills. Three companies of trained men are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

### DISCOVER STRONG ATHLETES

Several Promising Men Brought Out in Stevens Interclass Games.

Several promising athletes were unearthed in the annual fall interclass games of the Stevens Institute of Technology, which were held on its field at Hoboken yesterday. The sophomore class, after a stiff struggle, succeeded in winning the point trophy from the freshmen by a score of 47 to 35. Daniel H. Coleman, a sophomore athlete, was the individual star, capturing the 220 and 380 yard runs, second in the 40-yard run, and third in the 100-yard dash. Charles C. Stretch, a freshman, did some creditable work with the discus and sixteen-pound hammer, while he was third in the shotput. The freshmen were exceptionally strong in the field, taking first honors in five of the six events, a tie existing in the running broad jump. R. C. Adams won the sixteen-pound shot event with a good put of 34 feet.

### SUFFRAGISTS RAISE \$1,562

State Organization Plans Speechmaking Tour in Autos.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Pledges of \$1,562, headed by one of \$500 by Miss Emily Howland, of Sherwood, N. Y., were given to-day at the annual meeting of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association for the furtherance of the cause in this state.

A novel plan of campaigning before the convening of the next Legislature was proposed by Mrs. Alexander McKenzie, of New York. It provided for an automobile speechmaking tour from Bowling Green, New York City, through the streets of the city and in every hamlet on the way to Albany.

The suffragists were addressed to-night by Miss Mary Morrison, of California, and Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University.

### NO BRIDGE PLATFORM "COOPS"

Waldo Thinks B. R. T. Should Handle Crowds Like Interborough.

For the first time in twenty-five years the elevated platforms of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon were without a policeman. This was brought about by an order issued by Commissioner Waldo, which went into effect at 4 p. m. The men employed by the rapid transit company, not being familiar with the handling of crowds, had a difficult task in keeping the passengers in line. At the dispatcher's office it was said that during the rush hour the train sixty-one trains of six cars each and carried thirty thousand passengers.

It is said Commissioner Waldo believes the Brooklyn Rapid Transit should have legally obtained money from a naval officer to handle the crowds as the Interborough does.

### HELD FOR BUCKETSHOP SWINDLE.

Birmingham, Nov. 1.—The Stanley Cullifer was arrested when he landed at Fishguard on the steamer Campanian, arriving from New York, was remanded for trial in the police court to-day, charged with connection with the so-called bucketshop, case brought against Herbert Jones and J. J. Loveless, the alleged principals in the firm of Morton Harris & Co. The men are alleged to have illegally obtained money from a naval officer. The firm is said to have New York connections.

## Exit the Wooden Indian



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## U. S. INTERVENES IN STRIKE

Deputy Marshals Relieve Police in  
Guarding Illinois Central Property.

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 1.—Twenty United States deputy marshals relieved the local police to-day as guards of the Illinois Central property in the strike. The railroads also dispensed with the services of special guards.

Federal intervention is the result of Judge Wright's permanent injunction restraining the strikers from damaging the property. At the car shops it was said that 200 men are working where 350 were employed before.

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